by the reſiſtance of the tranſparent *medium*, than the other part or end of it which is ſubſequent, whoſe way is, as it were, prepared by the other; eſpecially if the adjacent *medium* be not in the ſame manner enlightned or agitated. And therefore (in the fourth *Figure* of the ſixth *Iconiſm*) the Ray AAAHB will have its ſide HH more deadned by the reſiſtance of the dark or quiet *medium* PPP, Whence there will be a kind of deadneſs ſuperinduc'd on the ſide HHH, which will continually increaſe from B, and ſtrike deeper and deeper into the Ray by the line BR; Whence all the parts of the triangle, RBHO will be of a dead *Blue* colour, and ſo much the deeper, by how much the nearer they lie to the line BHH, which is moſt deaded or impeded, and ſo much the more *dilute*, by how much the nearer it approaches the line BR. Next on the other ſide of the Ray AAN, the end A of the pulſe AH will be promoted, or made ſtronger, having its paſſage already prepar'd as 'twere by the other parts preceding, and ſo its impreſſion wil be ſtronger; And becauſe of its *obliquity* to the Ray, there will be propagated a kind of faint motion into QQ the adjacent dark or quiet *medium*, which faint motion will ſpread further and further into QQ as the Ray is propagated further and further from A, namely, as far as the line MA, whence all the triangle MAN will be ting'd with a *Red*, and that *Red* will be the deeper the nearer it approaches the line MA, and the *paler* or *yellower* the nearer it is the line NA. And if the Ray be continued, ſo that the lines AN and BR (which are the bounds of the *Red* and *Blue dilated*) do meet and croſs each other, there will be beyond that interſection generated all kinds of *Greens*.

Now, theſe being the proprieties of every ſingle refracted Ray of light, it will be eaſie enough to conſider what muſt be the reſult of very many ſuch Rays collateral: As if we ſuppoſe infinite ſuch Rays *interjacent* between AKSB and ANOB, which are the terminating: For in this caſe the Ray AKSB will have its *Red* triangle intire, as lying next to the dark or quiet *medium*, but the other ſide of it BS will have no *Blue*, becauſe the *medium adjacent* to it SBO, is mov'd or enlightned, and conſequently that light does deſtroy the colour. So likewiſe will the Ray ANOB loſe its *Red*, becauſe the *adjacent medium* is mov'd or enlightned, but the other ſide of the Ray that is *adjacent* to the dark, namely, AHO will preſerve its *Blue* entire, and theſe Rays muſt be ſo far produc'd as till AN and BR cut each other, before there will be any *Green* produc'd. From theſe Proprieties well conſider'd, may be deduc'd the reaſons of all the *Phænomena* of the *priſme*, and of the *Globules* or drops of Water which conduce to the production of the Rainbow.

Next for the impreſſion they make on the *Retina*, we will further examine this *Hypotheſis*: Suppoſe therefore ABCDEF, in the fifth *Figure*, to repreſent the Ball of the eye: on the *Cornea* of which ABC two Rays GACH and KCAI (which are the terminating Rays of a luminous body) falling, are by the refraction thereof collected or *converg'd* into two points at the bottom of the eye. Now, becauſe theſe terminating Rays, and all the *intermediate* ones which come from any part of the luminous body, are ſuppos'd by ſome ſufficient refraction before they enter